

# The American Anti-Vivisection Society.

FORMERLY THE AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE RESTRICTION OF VIVISECTION.

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SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT,  
1899.

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OFFICE :  
S. E. COR. SIXTEENTH AND CHESTNUT STS.,  
PHILADELPHIA.  
1900. \*



THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF  
THE AMERICAN  
ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY,  
FOR THE TOTAL ABOLITION OF ALL VIVISECTIONAL EXPERIMENTS  
ON ANIMALS AND OTHER EXPERIMENTS OF A  
PAINFUL CHARACTER,  
FOR THE  
YEAR 1899.

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Organized February 23, 1883.

Incorporated May, 1883.

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PHILADELPHIA  
S. E. COR. SIXTEENTH AND CHESTNUT STS.  
1900.

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SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING  
OF THE  
American Anti-Vivisection Society,

Held on January 25, 1900.

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The Seventeenth Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Vivisection Society took place on Thursday, January 25, 1900, at Association Hall, Corner Fifteenth and Chestnut Streets, the President, Dr. Matthew Woods, in the chair.

The Assistant Secretary, Miss Somers, the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. R. P. White, and the Treasurer, Mr. S. H. Thomas, read their Annual Reports, which, on motion, were referred to the Executive Committee and ordered to be printed.

The names of the new Board of Managers were read by Mr. Samuel H. Thomas, who said: "There is only one nomination, and I move that the Secretary be instructed to cast one ballot for these officers and managers here named." Seconded and carried. The Secretary cast the ballot.

The report of the Assistant Secretary was then read as follows:—

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

During the past year the American Anti-Vivisection Society has continued to labor zealously, as heretofore, to enlighten the public mind as to the nature and extent of scientific cruelty, and in every way has tried to arouse the humane spirit in our countrymen, so that they may be moved eventually to abolish this evil.

At the triennial, or, rather, in this instance, the quadrennial, meeting of the National Council of Women, which was held in Washington last February, Dr. A. M. Hale, Mrs. C. E. White, and Mrs. M. F. Lovell were appointed delegates to represent the women of this Society.

The address on "Vivisection," which was included in the programme, was to have been given by Mrs. White, but, owing to the delays in railroad travel on account of the great storm, she did not reach there in time, and the speech representing the work of the American Anti-Vivisection Society was made by Dr. A. M. Hale.

It is largely owing to the exertions of Dr. Hale, who occupies the position of lecturer for this Society, that an anti-vivisection society has recently been formed in Rockland, Mass., raising the number of these associations in the United States to six.

No passing comment could give an adequate idea of Dr. Hale's work during the year—so varied, important, and far-reaching has it been that a separate report would be required to do it justice.

Dr. Hale was present at the annual meeting of this Society held in last January, on which occasion she delivered an admirable address. Afterward she went to Washington, as before stated, and thence to Asheville, N. C., where two lectures against vivisection were given by her, much literature condemning the practice distributed, and several addresses made in private institutions, both white and colored.

Dr. Hale next went to New Orleans for the opportunity of circulating literature and meeting people in the interest of anti-vivisection at the Louisiana State Fair. She passed the months of July and August at Mystic, Conn., where there is a summer school, and where the Peace Institute holds its sessions. While there, for the most part she spoke once, and sometimes twice, a day, addressing audiences of adults and also of children. On one occasion she delivered a lecture on "Humane Education," which Mr. B. O. Flower, editor of "The Coming Age," successor to "The Arena," has asked permission to publish in that periodical.

In September, Dr. Hale lectured against vivisection at Quakertown, Noank, and Mystic, Conn., as well as speaking at various meetings of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in different localities. While in Rockland, Mass., she gave lectures there and in eight neighboring towns, besides speaking at three church conferences. This is but a brief *résumé* of her work.

From time to time during the year, especially when the pro-vivisectionists have been actively engaged in sending petitions and personal appeals to members of the Senate, to try to prevent the passage of the Bill for the Further Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the District of Columbia, still pending in Congress, this Society has endeavored to counteract the effect of such influence by also addressing letters to Senators showing clearly the true nature of the Bill, which does *not* prevent, but merely restricts, vivisection.

Notwithstanding its mild character, the whole medical profession of the United States has several times been strenuously urged by the opponents of this Bill to use every possible means to obstruct its passage. Since it merely seeks to prevent extreme cruelty in experimentation upon animals, and as vivisectionists, as a rule, flatly deny being guilty of this offence, their bitter opposition to the Bill is difficult to understand, since it only renders illegal what they never do (?).

The regular work of this Society, which includes the monthly publication of the JOURNAL OF ZOÖPHILY and the circulation of anti-vivisection literature, has been continued without interruption. The JOURNAL OF ZOÖPHILY, which is the organ of the Women's Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, as well as of this Society, still continues to meet with a favorable re-

ception, and is sent gratuitously to 125 colleges, libraries, and educational institutions.

We can not close this summary without alluding to the severe loss that the cause for which we stand has sustained in the death of the eminent surgeon, Lawson Tait, who passed away on the 13th of June, 1899, at the age of fifty-five years.

His was a voice that *could* not be ignored; for what surgeon holding opposing views on this great subject could point to a record comparable to his—since during a certain period he performed 139 consecutive major operations without a single death?

In a letter to the "Medical Press and Circular," written on the 10th of May last, he says: "Some day I shall have a tombstone put over me with an inscription upon it. I want only one thing recorded on it, and that to this effect: 'He labored to divert his profession from the blundering which has resulted from the performance of experiments on the sub-human groups of animal life, in the hope that they would shed light on the aberrant physiology of the human group.'"

He then adds: "Such experiments never have succeeded and never can, and they have, as in the cases of Koch, Pasteur, and Lister, not only hindered true progress, but they have covered our profession with ridicule."

Respectfully submitted by

ELISABETH SOMERS,  
*Assistant Secretary.*

#### REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

A year ago, at the annual meeting of this Society, your Corresponding Secretary, after reading her report, mentioned that she had just received a newspaper extract with an account of a number of shocking experiments that had been made recently in Europe upon human beings. She said that she could not vouch for the truth of the statement, although the newspaper stated that a portion of the account was confirmed by a well-known Philadelphia physician, who had seen such experiments in the Vienna Hospital. A few days afterward she received through a Press Cutting Bureau a German newspaper containing a much more detailed description of these experiments, which were performed chiefly upon women and little children. Thinking that the public ought to be made acquainted with such atrocities, she sent the account taken from the German newspaper, after its translation into English, to the "Evening Telegraph," which promptly published it. Scarcely had it appeared when a letter was written and sent to the "Telegraph" by a prominent physician of this city ridiculing the whole article, representing it as not worthy of notice, and censuring in the most severe manner your Corresponding Secretary for having proffered it for publication. No reply was made by her to the abuse so lavishly bestowed upon her, except to deny a charge against her made in the physician's letter, which was entirely destitute of foundation, and to give her authority for the account of the experiments which had been sent to the

"Evening Telegraph." A few weeks later an article appeared in the English paper, "The Abolitionist," written by Dr. Dudgeon, and verifying in the most triumphant manner almost every one of the experiments on human beings that had been mentioned in the "Telegraph" article, as well as describing a number of others that had not been contained therein, giving the names of the doctors or physiologists who performed them, the books in which they were described, with, in most cases, the volume and page where they could be found. So that there is no longer any doubt as to the truth of the account that numbers of most atrocious and inhuman experiments have been, and no doubt are now being, made upon poor patients in the hospitals of various European cities; nor are they always upon hospital patients, but sometimes on those outside of hospitals, as the following will show. It is taken from an account given by a German physician of his experiments in inoculating with the germs of consumption.

The German "Medical Weekly," No. 8, p. 306, volume for 1891, contains the following:

"I am sorry to say that it is very difficult to obtain subjects for such experiments. There are, of course, plenty of healthy children in consumptive families, but the parents are not always willing to give them up. Finally I got a little boy for the purpose. The treatment to which I subjected him was to be a sort of punishment for some slight bit of naughtiness of which he had been guilty at home. I had been entreating the parents to let me have the boy for some time, but the father relented only when the little one deserved punishment. He said to him, 'Now you shall be inoculated. He will stand it, for he is healthy enough.'

"My patient was very susceptible to the poison. After I gave him an injection of one milligram, the most intense fever seized him. It lasted three or four days; one of the glands of the jaw and the small cervical gland, which in its normal state is only as big as a pea, swelled up enormously. I can not yet say whether the boy will be consumptive in consequence of my treatment."

Your Corresponding Secretary, at the time this agitation occurred, wrote a letter to the "Evening Telegraph," commenting upon the fact that vivisection of human beings was the legitimate outcome of the vivisection of animals; that the intense desire for learning or discovering something new soon becomes in the investigator a species of mania, which will not allow its possessor to be content with the lower animals, but impels him to make use, at all sacrifices, of human beings, as much more valuable and as returning results which can be depended upon as reliable, unlike those drawn from experiments upon animals.

Your Corresponding Secretary has written many more letters to the press, some of which have been published and some have not. An article appeared in the New York "Herald" last summer describing in a sensational manner a trial of the Buisson treatment for hydrophobia upon the captain of a pilot-boat who had been taken to the Pasteur Institute. The statement was made that this captain had been attacked with hydrophobia, and had been taken to the Pasteur Institute on the third day, when Dr.

Gibier made use of the Buisson treatment of vapor baths, but unavailingly, as the patient died the same night. It was also stated that it was the first time the Buisson method had been tried in this country. In answer to this article your Corresponding Secretary wrote a letter to the New York "Herald," saying that, so far from its being the first trial of the Buisson method, it had been tried over and over again to her certain knowledge, and that in one case of which she was cognizant it had worked a wonderful cure; also, that it was no sign of the unreliability of the treatment that Captain Bockoven died, as he did not receive it until the third day of his attack, and Dr. Buisson, in the directions which he left for following his method, said particularly that after the second day it was almost useless to attempt a cure, the poison of rabies having obtained too strong a hold upon the system.

The New York "Herald" refused to publish this letter, which shows clearly, we think, the animus by which it was actuated and the desire it had to prove the Buisson treatment a failure in order to bolster up the prophylactic of Pasteur and render those who had been bitten, and who feared hydrophobia, more likely to go for treatment to Dr. Gibier, who is at the head of the Pasteur Institute in New York. Your Corresponding Secretary was not discouraged at this want of fairness on the part of the "Herald," but as soon as she found that her letter was not going to be published, she sent another, containing much the same subject-matter, to the New York "Evening Post," whose editor at once inserted her communication in the columns of his journal.

There having been of late a great amount of agitation among the members of the medical profession on account of the Bill for the Restriction of Vivisection, introduced into Congress by Senator Gallinger, and an appeal having been made to the whole profession by Dr. W. W. Keen, urging united action in order to endeavor to defeat the Bill, in which appeal he states that its first object is to prohibit vivisection, your Corresponding Secretary has been engaged in writing to the press in order to show the inaccuracy of Dr. Keen's statements in this and in other particulars. The Bill does not prohibit vivisection, nor does it, as Dr. Keen has said, stop bacteriological experimentation. When methods such as these, of deliberately misstating facts, are employed by our opponents, it looks as if their cause was a weak one and was doomed to destruction, since it can not stand upon its own merits, but must be upheld by such questionable means of support.

Respectfully submitted by

CAROLINE EARLE WHITE,  
*Corresponding Secretary.*

PRESIDENT.—We shall now hear from Mrs. White the letters of regret that have been received.

MRS. RICHARD P. WHITE.—The first is from Bishop Scarborough:—

"Bishop Scárborough regrets that a previous engagement will prevent him from attending the annual meeting of the Anti-Vivisection Society on Thursday of this week. He wishes success to the brave efforts of the Society for lessening human cruelty in the name of science.

"TRENTON, NEW JERSEY, *January 22, 1900.*"

This is from Archbishop Ryan :—

"*Dear Mrs. White :* To-morrow is the day and 3.30 the hour of the meeting of the Catholic High School Board, and as it will be the first meeting this year, I have to be in attendance.

"I think your Society ought to bring out prominently the terrible crime of *human* vivisection, with the clear proofs of its existence.

"Yours respectfully,

"CATHEDRAL, *January 24, 1900.*

P. J. RYAN."

This is from Monsignor Loughlin, Chancellor of the Diocese :—

"*My dear Mrs. White :* I regret that an important Reading Circle meeting on Thursday evening will prevent my making public profession of my anti-vivisection sentiments.

"With many thanks for your kind invitation and best wishes for success, I am

Yours very sincerely,

"*January 24th.*

M. LOUGHLIN."

Some remarks were here made by the President, Dr. Woods, which he has since amplified and which are here given :—

PRESIDENT.—Before the introduction of speakers at annual meetings it has been the custom for the President to give a synopsis of the history of the progress of the organization for the previous year. During the past year the Society has been making progress and doing aggressive work in various directions, some of these not altogether connected with vivisection—correlated but not directly related.

An important part of the year's work is that connected with the disease known as hydrophobia. The Society, a few years ago, by the publication of a large edition of two pamphlets, "*Mimetic Diseases*" and "*An Open Letter to Editors on the Subject of Hydrophobia,*" spread a knowledge of certain facts connected with this mostly if not altogether imaginary disorder that has had a decidedly calming effect upon the community.

This present year another large edition has been almost exhausted, with the effect that not only the lay community but the medical profession also have been generally influenced by the views thus set forth.

It may not be known even to this audience that because of the frequency of sensational reports of transmitted hydrophobia, falsely so called, there are hardly two persons in ten who could not be excited into a state of hysteria by the bite of a dog or the scratch of a cat, and that in consequence of this exaggerated apprehension humanity has been a much-terrorized sufferer.

It is due to the universality and intensity of this ill-founded fear that the iniquitous Pasteur Institute, owing its existence to the fostering of imaginary ailments, has become an instrument of so much cruelty in so many large towns.

Now, it has been found upon careful scientific investigation, officially appointed, that not one of the many cases of hydrophobia or rabies reported in the United States since the origin of this humane inquisition was due to virus communicated by the bite of an animal. Indeed, it has been shown that they were not hydrophobia or rabies at all, but rather tetanus (lock-jaw), due to a wound, like any other variety of traumatic tetanus; uremic poisoning, due to undetected inflammation of a kidney or kidneys; or, in most cases, hysteria, because of dread of hydrophobia on the part of the person bitten. During their paroxysms of terror, such victims of fear simulate conditions they suppose symptoms of the disease they dread. And this, as far as careful scientific inspection has been able to discover, is the only "hydrophobia" found in the United States since the establishment of the committee!

Dr. Charles W. Dulles, of Philadelphia, Professor of Medical History in the University of Pennsylvania, has done work of the greatest importance in this direction. A printed account of what he and the Society have done in this way will be sent gratis to any address upon application.

If our organization did nothing but this, it would have earned the gratitude of the community.

We are still kept busy refuting the false claim that the progress of medicine is due to experiments upon the lower animals, and yet every physician knows that most of the atrocities we condemn are, in the domain of physiology and therapeutics, the branches of medicine that have made least progress, while the department of surgery opens up possibilities of safe surgical procedure, not because of animal experimentation, which is comparatively slight in this direction, but because of surgeons realizing what John Wesley asserted over a half century ago—namely, that cleanliness was next to godliness. In connection with surgery it is, perhaps, better.

There is one department of surgery, however, more closely connected with experiments upon the lower animals than any other division—that is to say, brain surgery. Now, brain surgery, in consequence of this close alliance with animal experimentation, is the very division of surgery that promised most and realized least, except in the way of catastrophe.

Because certain animals (monkeys) lived with portions of their brains ablated,—burnt out, blown out,—it was concluded that men might have portions of their brains removed for the relief of certain disorders, epilepsy among them. After the sacrifice of hundreds of human lives because of the supposition that what had been done with impunity to animals might be done with safety to man, where is the surgeon to-day rash enough to attempt the cure of mental disorders (except in cases of concussion and the like) by cutting away portions of the brain? The lower animals lived after

the removal of certain portions of the brain ; men, when similarly treated, died.

This is but one of the many ways in which conclusions based upon animal experimentation resulted in the destruction rather than the saving of human life. So that with infrequent exception Macbeth's ghastly jest may still be relied upon as a conservative guide to brain surgeons :

“ The times have been that when the brains were out  
The *man* would die ”—

even if monkeys, guinea-pigs, and pigeons under similar circumstances survive.

We frequently hear, too, of the advancement in mental physiology, or rather the localization of brain-centers, as a result of experimentation, and many even of our medical friends have the impression that the various mental faculties have been arranged and localized by experimental physiologists like pebbles in conglomerate confusion.

This is a perennially captivating subject, especially for the discussion of pseudo-scientific gatherings.

If such a thing were possible (the localization of brain-centers), Messrs. Horsley, Ferrier, and their Continental confrères would have accomplished it. They have been at it long and frequently enough ; they have tortured monkeys enough, although they imply that monkeys—deluded creatures!—rather enjoy having their brains blown out for the benefit of science. They are well equipped mentally, with subtle intellects ; skilful in the art of devising means and ways ; cool, calculating men who could “ peek and botanize upon their mothers' graves ” ; capable, without a quiver, of thrusting a hot iron through the cerebrum of a terrified creature strapped to a board, and quietly, with scientific joy, watching and tabulating its subsequent actions. And yet it is still impossible for any man living to correctly localize a tumor or abscess of the brain outside of the motor centers. So that in consequence of all this suffering men have been retarded rather than helped in the solution of surgical brain problems ; and thus it must be, for a good God could never have intended that knowledge beneficial to man should be obtained through the torture of innocent creatures.

It is with much pleasure that I introduce to this audience in this connection the Rev. Frederick H. Allen, of Rockland, Mass., a recent convert, I believe, to anti-vivisection. He has come all the way from the East to speak to us on this subject, and I am sure he will speak to the edification of all. I will now introduce to you Mr. Allen.

REV. FREDERICK H. ALLEN.—We are accustomed to think of the Golden Age as in the remote past. The poets have celebrated the time when the earth yielded her increase spontaneously ; when men suffered from no pains or diseases and passed from earth in a gentle sleep.

Hesiod recounts the gradual decadence from the Golden to the Silver and Brazen and Heroic; while the Age of Iron marks the lowest level of history in which the race, sunk in misfortune, is overwhelmed with degenerate vices.

In one of his hymns on the nativity Milton holds us entranced by the music of the spheres, and then, placing the glass of prophecy to his eye, he sings as follows:—

“ For, if such holy song  
Enwrap our fancy long,  
Time will run back and fetch the Age of Gold.”

Time may run backward to greet the Saturnian reign of peace, but the Golden Age is yet before us. Every day we draw nearer, and the century which so soon will dawn in glad apocalypse proclaims:—

“ We are living, we are dwelling,  
In a grand and awful time;  
In an age on ages telling,  
To be living is sublime.”

There is a picture set before us in the book of Genesis. A being is found there, formed in the image of his maker. We call him man:—

“ And man was perfect; o’er each creeping thing  
He walked erect, and God pronounced him king.”

He was in the image of God, and love is that image. We read that man by transgression fell, and with him something like the fall of nature. Eden vanished. Earth became a wilderness. Man’s friends, the humble creatures, which came at his call and rejoiced in their names, became ravenous, each preying upon the weak and each presenting in strongest character the degradation to which they had been subjected. “ For the creature was made subject not willingly, but by reason of him who hath subjected the same in hope.”

Is the gospel of redemption pouring its leaven into the lump of human life? Men are learning to render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar’s; but unto God are we as ready to render that which is His? Instead of confining our dreams to the pearly gates and golden streets of the New Jerusalem, how would it do if the church of Christ breathed a little of the ozone of Heaven into the life that floods and ebbs around us?

I suppose few of us have learned to recognize the sublime fact that the upward movement of man carries in its train all the lower creation. We have not yet caught the true spirit of that gospel which uttered itself in that magnificent plea for the creature: “ The creature, itself, also shall be delivered from the bondage of corruption into the glorious liberty of the sons of God.”

Here is the proclamation of sacred writ, that the redemption of man carries in its train the redemption of nature. “ Cursed was

the ground for thy sake," and all which took its life therefrom fell into indistinguishable ruin.

It is a blessed day in morals when man makes a beginning toward the study of a wrong. It is the first suspicion that is so difficult. It was difficult for slavery to make its first appearance as a violation of the rights of man.

It was first seen as a great convenience to the white man of the South; then as a necessary result of climate and of race; then it was looked upon as a great missionary movement; at last it became a fraud.

Man became a pilgrim; his life became a march through the hungry and wasteful desert. Blood, till now unshed by human hand, became a moral mystery, and Paradise regained became to his dreaming vision impossible this side the gates of death.

Man, in his mad desire to be like God,—knowing all things,—instigated by the embodiment of evil, began his career by wading through the blood of the innocent victims of his fall; carving their living, quivering flesh in search of the principle of life, which is only a part of God.

Through all times the movement of this human type has been toward the higher and the clearer conception of his relation to things around him. Dissatisfaction with his environment has urged him along the path of progress in all directions save in his relation to the creatures God committed to his care.

Dissatisfaction is the first step to improvement. To be forever dissatisfied is the secret of all progress. The man or the community satisfied with present conditions, holding no relation to the onward movement of life, is suitable only for burial. Dissatisfied with the chariot, man speeds forward on the locomotive; dissatisfied with the velocity of steam, man draws the thunderbolt from the lowering cloud, yokes it to his chariot, sends it quivering beneath the ocean. Dissatisfied with the pen, man invents the printing-press. To be fully contented is to be either a god or a fool. The restless, creative agony which drives the spirit to beat its wings against the bars of its prison house, forcing the yearning heart outward, is the high genius of progress.

We are told that the golden candlestick is at last ablaze. We are told that the century of light draweth nigh. Even in a material sense it could be said, as John reported it to be in Heaven, that there is no night here. From yon dun and lowering cloud celestial fire is drawn; and the lightnings are made to play upon our children's reading-books, Jupiter Tonans holding the torch.

But here we pause. Are the great *moral* movements equal to the material developments? Are men more kindly disposed, one to another, than they used to be?

We have heard of excellent men, even clergymen, engaged in shooting birds for a prize; we have heard of a clergyman who entered into a sweet defence of the gentlemanly hunters who bring down a few birds for table use; he himself rejoiced in the sport of dog and gun. How difficult it would be for him to become dissatisfied with present conditions and to start, from a moral principle, in a crusade against human savagery!

It remains for the pulpit and the press to prove that to shoot a bird in the woods, amidst the weeds or the pond-lilies, is no nobler than to rob it of life by stamping it out on the pavements of the city.

Thus morality crawls along like a wounded snake. The pulpit of Christ must stand upon the truth formulated in these words: "The death of an animal may be a necessity, but it never can be an amusement." Long ago it became a principle of my life "never to mix my profit or my pleasure with the suffering of the meanest thing that lives."

I believe in tenderness born of reverence. To all life there is a mystery. A life that accomplishes without reasoning what I can not do with reason, education, and instinct demands my reverence. I uncover my head before the mystery. I can understand why men worshiped animals. It was the sense of an avenue of knowledge beyond all human avenues.

When I am worthy and bear God's image I may reach the mystery.

With this sentiment in the public soul all slaughtering of birds and game will be left to those men who are not touched by any tenderness of heart.

From the shoulders of the slave the livid stripes have passed away; and I believe the day is sure to come when the gun will give no pleasure to a gentleman; and he would sicken at the thought of slaughtering the bird which stands as an emblem of the soul, and of bagging the quail which sang in the harvest-fields of autumn.

We have all been in the habit of indulging the same old bloody happiness. It is time for us to take a new survey of morals and eliminate every lurking remnant of savagery. It is high time for man to go up a step higher in the forms of pleasure.

"In the long course of events there will be no insensate men to act as butchers for the world. What, then, with the coming of that day, will the eating of meat cease? To many thousands in our land that form of food has lost its charm." The last hundred years have wrought great changes, and a hundred years to come will bring changes greater still. Those far-off tables will groan with the riches of the orchard and the field. In the Golden Age man will eat amidst birds, fruits, music, and flowers.

The dove, the quail, and the nightingale will be there; but not in death. Only to bring by their gentle music an added sweetness to man's life.

Man stands to-day encumbered with an inheritance. Much that he does is because of the practice of his more savage ancestors. We believe in education and the useful branches of learning; but one of the greatest powers of education is to help us escape from our ancestors. Unfortunately, we could not choose them. We can only eliminate what grossness there has been transmitted.

We recall with gratitude much that they have done for us—the art, and the literature, and the law that came down from antiquity; but this gratitude should not make us forget that "we received

pugilism from the Spartans, murder from the Saxons, mendacity from the Arab, and business from the pirates."

One of the holy offices of education is to burn the old dross and to send man onward in purity.

Is this possible to science? Science asserts her claim as the one solvent; the one touchstone by which all things in heaven and on earth are to be tested. From her judgment there is no appeal. Science believes in no other god but herself.

Science goes around with her little hammer, hitting at every head she sees. She crashes into the brains of men and animals to find out their contents. She is like the boy who burst in the head of his drum to see the sound inside. She plunges the knife into the bird's throat to discover the song, and chatters over the destruction of both bird and song.

When science has reduced everything to a plane beyond the reach of the human eye, she grasps her microscope and crucible, and tortures yet further the evasive atoms, to find—nothing beyond. When she reaches a point where she can break nothing; can resolve it no further, she stops; says complacently, "We can teach you how to destroy, but we can tell you nothing how to construct."

Science finds a book made up of pages; each page of words; each word of letters, and the million letters but a repetition of twenty-six original elements; that any one having these letters may make a book—if he knows enough. Science can not tell you how to make it, she only knows out of what materials it is made.

In Shakespeare's works science finds letters, simply letters. Plunging her reeking hand into that marvelous brain, she can find nothing to raise aloft, and cry, "Behold the mighty wizard!"

With fiery crucible or piercing microscope she can find neither spirit nor knowledge, nor soul of man by which the book was written. There is no thought, nor spirit, nor wisdom in the work—only letters.

This is what science always finds: body, never the soul. Sweeping the heavens with telescope, wandering amidst interstellar spaces with torch and crucible, she finds no Great White Throne, no habitation of a personal God. What science can not find with glass or plummet she declares non-existent.

When the vivisectionist, in the name of science, cuts into pieces a living dog or a living horse, he reports on the creature's bones and sinews; he never reports on the creature's love for man.

Science poses as the world civilizer. To torture the lower, never civilized the higher. The vivisectionist sustains no relation to mercy or goodness or justice. An African chief, on being presented with a rifle, not seeing bird or beast on which to try its powers, fired at a slave at work in the field; and then went down to his palace proud of his gun. How bright the steel! how polished the wood! Out there in the field the slave lay dying in agony. Such is the science of vivisection—a science of knives and saws, a science of cowardice and cruelty. The human soul and the animal soul left out.

We wonder that any human being could have dreamed of a

crime so monstrous as dissecting a living animal; that any human being should search among quivering nerves every sensitive spot that he could stab, and burn, and sting with agonies unutterable, and that men of a civilized country would allow other men to commit this useless and heartless crime.

It is impossible to imagine a defence of this barbarism. The savagery of science will in days to come cause a blush of shame to mantle the brow of honor and of mercy, and the tragedy of its pretensions will be written in letters of deep damnation against the men who practice this monstrous cruelty and those who condone its horrors.

In vain are the poor defenceless animals blistered and scalded, roasted and boiled, frozen and flayed and poisoned. In vain their nerves have been torn out or divided; their intestines, their brains, and their hearts taken from their quivering bodies—tortured unto death for naught. The cruelty is unspeakable, and the knowledge gained is worthless. It has never allayed a moment's pain in child or man. It has never saved a human life or made an animal's life more tolerable. It is the meanest, the cheapest, the most detestable of all the fads and nameless quackeries of an age of unspeakable fads and infinite quackeries.

Not one fact of importance to the human race has this bloody band of scientists produced; not one disease cured; not one item but what advancing truth will brush aside with the same contempt with which nine-tenths of the so-called science of two hundred years ago is by all thinkers deposited in a cavity.

The vivisector is of less value to the world than the animal which he destroys. He hinders and delays the progress of true surgery.

How fiendish, how terrible is it all! In one laboratory in New England 600 innocent victims are annually torn asunder for the damnable demonstrations before each succeeding class in comparative anatomy. And it is pretended that all these horrors are inflicted in the name of science.

There are no words strong enough, bitter enough, to express my unutterable loathing of this fact or my detestation of this crime.

Truly, "the whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now." What right has man to make that groaning audible? He is here to lift the struggling, suffering creature along the pathway of redemption. "For the earnest expectation of the creature waiteth for the manifestation of the sons of God. The creature was made subject not willingly, but by reason of him who hath subjected the same in hope."

We hear the far distant prophecy. The ancient seer, placing the glass of coming events to his eye, saw advancing the day when tearing tusk and crushing hoof and poisoned fang should be forgotten. "When righteousness shall be the girdle of man's loins and faithfulness the girdle of his reins."

"Then the cow and the bear shall feed; their young ones shall lie down together, and the lion shall eat straw like an ox.

"And the sucking child shall play upon the hole of the asp, and the weaned child shall put his hand on the cockatrice's den.

"And the wolf shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall

lie down with the kid; and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together, and a little child shall lead them."

One shudders to see what agony the brute creation is doomed daily to endure even in the homes of the most refined and polished peoples of the world.

It is a sad, sad history; man's dealing with the helpless creatures which he dragged down with him into all this ruin and desolation. Oh, if there be a spectacle on earth to rejoice the angels of the pit, it is the treatment of the animals which you say God has given to your care!

It is with trembling that we touch these awful mysteries; but sometimes I wonder, if ever He ask you how you have dealt with His gift, what will you answer then?

If all your slaughtered millions should answer for you—if all the countless and unpitied dead, all the goaded, maddened beasts from forest and desert who were torn asunder to make a holiday for you, and all the innocent, playful lives of gentle, home-bred creatures that have been racked by the knives, and torn by the poisons, and convulsed by the tortures of your modern science should answer for you in one mighty voice of woe, no longer inarticulate, with an accusation no longer disregarded, what then? Well, then, if it is done to you as you have done, you will seek for mercy and find none in all the breadth of the universe; you will writhe and none shall release you; you will pray and none shall hear.

For the Angel of Mercy shall pass by on the other side and hath no tear to shed when a cruel man is damned.

[Prolonged applause.]

PRESIDENT.—I am sure that I but express the feelings of the meeting when I say that we are highly gratified and grateful to Mr. Allen for his beautiful and convincing address.

We shall now hear from Mrs. Totten, of Washington, who has had a great deal to do with the enactment, or rather the forming, of the bill known as the "Senator Gallinger Bill," a bill which people are trying to have passed in Congress for the purpose of preventing cruelty to animals in the District of Columbia. Mrs. Totten knows all about this bill, and I know that you will be glad to have her tell you just what she knows.

MRS. TOTTEN.—I want to speak, first, on one or two things that have been said to-day. I was very much impressed with what the Rev. Mr. Allen said about shooting, for instance, for pleasure. It has always been such a horror to me—an amusement that I do not see how any one can indulge in. I remember when it was considered that it was a very smart thing, somebody said, as a slur against the Puritans, that they objected to bear-baiting, not because it hurt the bear, but because it pleased the people, and that has always seemed to me to be one of the greatest proofs of the sagacity of the Puritans, that they objected to bear-baiting because it pleased the people. \* \* \*

I want to speak of our bill. It has been referred to several times to-day. We have a bill before Congress, and the Committee on the District of Columbia has twice unanimously approved of this

bill, and then it should have legitimately come before the Senate to be voted on, but it has been kept back by these times we had—the Cuban War was the great thing; it would have passed had it not been for that. Meanwhile, as it could not pass, the medical faculties all over the country, at least they have been inspired from Washington—certain men in Washington interested in preventing the passage of that bill have pulled the wires all over the country, and the remarkable thing about it is the amount of dishonesty which is revealed in a large part of the medical profession. I do not want to mince matters at all. I do not think it is worth while. That is the word. I am sorry that every person who is here could not have heard the hearing that we had before the Committee in the Senate, in which our side had all the points. There was absolutely nothing on the other. When they came to meet us on the bill,—which is not a bill for the prohibition of vivisection at all, but merely for the main regulation of it,—it was rather pitiful; those men who spoke in opposition had not one word to stand on, they were reduced, and reduced, and reduced, and when they had to admit that they did not want to do anything which the bill prohibited, the chairman said: "What is your objection, then, to this bill?" They were reduced to saying: "We object to it because it is special class legislation."

Well, now, you see, we are coming up again with it, and meanwhile this enormous amount of misrepresentation has been sent up to Congress. They have been told constantly—in the first place, the men sent away from Washington to all the medical associations all over the country, and other scientific associations, said this was a bill for the prohibition of vivisection. They told them that. That was a distinct untruth. Then the men—some of them did know it was not true, and some of them did not; I mean some of the medical societies, but they all sent up these enormous numbers of protests to Congress, all protesting the bill for the prohibition of vivisection in the District of Columbia, and saying if it passed it would stop all medical progress. So, for that reason, we have gotten the District of Columbia all right. We got a tremendously fine petition signed, by the finest and most prominent people in the District of Columbia, for the passage of the bill, but now, of course, it has gone all over the country. I have been trying to get this last year as much influence to counteract this as possible. We wrote all over the country. Last year we wrote to a number of towns in every State in the United States, and tried in every way to get up a propaganda to meet the propaganda that was going on against us. We have had only partial success. In some States we have been able to start it, but in many States it is very difficult to start the fire, very difficult. There is a woman in the State of Vermont who is stumping the State for this bill in this way: She goes to a town and she distributes literature to instruct the people. Then she goes on to another town and does the same thing, and then she goes back to the last town and gets a petition signed by the best people—I mean the most prominent people, and people who are not supposed to give their names without knowing what they are doing. She is doing that,

and she is going all over the State of Vermont, making a special crusade in the towns where the Senators live. I wish I could think that there was any one in this audience who would do the same thing in the State of Pennsylvania. I suppose the city of Philadelphia is beyond hope! There is too much influence; not that there are not as many good people here, but there is a certain influence which would, of course, counteract especially here—the colleges and all. But the State of Pennsylvania is not the city of Philadelphia any more than the State of Massachusetts has proved to be the city of Boston. And I wish I could think there was some one here who would make such a crusade in the State of Pennsylvania that would give us, if possible, the two Senators, or at least give us a great deal of influence with them among the prominent and influential.

PRESIDENT.—Before putting the motion for adjournment, I should like to thank Mrs. Totten personally for her remarks, but I should like also to say a few words in defence of the physicians of Philadelphia. We have some twenty-five or twenty-six hundred physicians in Philadelphia, and I think there are only about twenty of them who are vivisectionists, and that most of the vivisection in Philadelphia is not done by physicians. It is done by students and by teachers of physiology, in some schools of the city, so that the crime of vivisection is not the exclusive crime of the medical profession. Now, it is, as a rule, difficult to find any practitioner, a physician, who is a vivisector at all. It is done by professional vivisectors, specialists in medicine, but not necessarily physicians.

The meeting then adjourned at 4.30 P. M.

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| Mrs. Lowry, . . . . .                | 5 00   | Miss Elizabeth W. Stevenson, . . . . . | 2 00   |
| Rev. A. J. P. McClure, . . . . .     | 3 00   | Miss E. H. Thomas, . . . . .           | 10 00  |
| Dr. and Mrs. James Martin, . . . . . | 20 00  | Mrs. Robert C. Thomas, . . . . .       | 2 00   |
| Mrs. Frederick T. Mason, . . . . .   | 5 00   | Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Thomas, . . . . .   | 10 00  |
| Miss Milligan, . . . . .             | 2 00   | Miss Rosa M. Towne, . . . . .          | 20 00  |
| Miss Martha Milligan, . . . . .      | 2 00   |                                        |        |
| Miss Eliza Otto, . . . . .           | 2 00   | Mrs. Lewis D. Vail, . . . . .          | 2 00   |
|                                      |        | Mrs. John K. Valentine, . . . . .      | 10 00  |
| Miss K. D. Parry, . . . . .          | 2 00   | Mrs. Geo. J. Wall, . . . . .           | 2 00   |
| Mrs. Wm. Cruger Pell, . . . . .      | 20 00  | Mrs. John G. Watmough, . . . . .       | 5 00   |
| Mrs. M. L. Porter, . . . . .         | 1 00   | Miss F. De L. Welsh, . . . . .         | 25 00  |
|                                      |        | Miss Rebecca White, . . . . .          | 25 00  |
| Mrs. J. C. Randall, . . . . .        | 5 00   | Mrs. Richard P. White, . . . . .       | 5 00   |
| Miss Agnes Repplier, . . . . .       | 2 00   | Mr. Thomas Earle White, . . . . .      | 2 00   |
| Mrs. Craig D. Ritchie, . . . . .     | 2 00   | Mrs. Owen J. Wister, . . . . .         | 10 00  |
| Miss M. P. Robinson, . . . . .       | 1 00   | Mrs. Brewster Wood (1898               |        |
| Miss Helen M. Rowland, . . . . .     | 5 00   | and 1899), . . . . .                   | 10 00  |

## HONORARY MEMBERS.

|                                 |                                               |                                 |                                                                                 |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CARDINAL GIBBONS,               | Baltimore.                                    | RT. REV. WM. N. MCVICKAR, D.D., | Bishop Coadjutor of Rhode Island.                                               |
| ARCHBISHOP RYAN, D.D.,          | 225 N. Eighteenth Street.                     | REV. FRANCIS L. ROBBINS, D.D.,  | Springfield, Mass.                                                              |
| REV. CHARLES ROADS,             | Nineteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church. | REV. W. P. WHITE,               | 1336 Chestnut Street.                                                           |
| REV. JOHN D. BECKLEY, D.D.      |                                               | REV. J. KIRKPATRICK.            |                                                                                 |
| REV. W. W. BARR, D.D.           |                                               | REV. L. Y. GRAHAM, D.D.,        | Olivet Presbyterian Church.                                                     |
| REV. J. GRAY BOLTON,            | Hope Presbyterian Church.                     | REV. J. C. THOMPSON,            | Bethany Presbyterian Church.                                                    |
| REV. GEO. VAN DUERS,            | Bethany Presbyterian Church.                  | REV. W. H. LINDERMUTH,          | St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church.                                          |
| REV. JAMES LISK, D.D.,          | Centennial Baptist Church.                    | REV. ALFRED J. P. MCCLURE,      | Wyucote, Pa.                                                                    |
| REV. J. S. SIBOLE,              | St. Luke's Lutheran Church.                   | REV. IRWIN P. MCCURDY, D.D.     |                                                                                 |
| REV. FRANCIS EDWARD SMILEY.     |                                               | *REV. DAVID SWING.              |                                                                                 |
| *REV. JAMES H. MARR.            |                                               | REV. J. M. COCKINS,             | Cape May, N. J.                                                                 |
| *REV. ENOCH STUBBS.             |                                               | REV. ANDREW HUNTER, D.D.,       | Little Rock, Arkansas.                                                          |
| REV. JEROME LINDERMUTH.         |                                               | MR. H. S. SALT,                 | London, England.                                                                |
| RT. REV. O. W. WHITAKER, D.D.,  | 4027 Walnut Street.                           | MRS. OLIVE THORN MILLER,        | 628 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.                                             |
| RT. REV. J. SCARBOROUGH, D.D.,  | Trenton, N. J.                                | MR. PHILIP G. PRABODY,          | New England Anti-Vivisection Society, No. 15 Court Square, R. 62, Boston, Mass. |
| RT. REV. I. L. NICHOLSON, D.D., | Milwaukee.                                    | MR. ELLIOTT W. PRESTON,         | New England Anti-Vivisection Society, Boston, Mass.                             |
| REV. SAMUEL E. APPLETON, D.D.,  | Church of the Mediator.                       |                                 |                                                                                 |
| ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS WARD.   |                                               |                                 |                                                                                 |

\* Deceased.

## FORM OF A BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to the "American Anti-Vivisection Society," incorporated in the State of Pennsylvania in May, 1883, the sum of [*here state the sum or the stock, etc., to be given*], for the use of the said Society absolutely.

## FORM OF A DEVISE.

I give and devise [*here describe the real estate intended to be given*] unto the "American Anti-Vivisection Society" incorporated in the State of Pennsylvania in May, 1883, their successors and assigns forever.

 All gifts to charities, to be effectual, must be made in a will, signed at its end by the testator, executed in the presence of at least two witnesses, at least thirty days before the death of the testator.

# ANNUAL REPORT OF TREASURER.

SAMUEL H. THOMAS, *Treasurer*, in account with THE AMERICAN ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY.

| 1899.                             |                                             | 1899, Dec. 31. |  | CR.                                                                                              |           |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| DR.                               |                                             | Paid           |  | Women's S. P. C. A., office rent and clerk hire, . . . . .                                       |           |
| Jan. 1.                           | Balance on hand as per last report, . .     | \$3072 51      |  | J. L. Smith, chairs for fair, . . . . .                                                          | \$300 00  |
| Dec. 31.                          | Received for dues, 1899, . . . \$306 02     |                |  | Mrs. John H. Easby, one-tenth proceeds of fair, . . . . .                                        | 4 60      |
|                                   | " " donations, . . . . . 215 00             |                |  | Expenses of Annual Meeting as follows:                                                           | 100 00    |
|                                   | " proceeds of closing fair, . . . . . 25 00 | 521 02         |  | Dr. Amanda Hale, . . . . . \$100 00                                                              |           |
|                                   | " interest on deposits, . . . . . 44 97     |                |  | Rent of hall, . . . . . 15 00                                                                    |           |
|                                   | " dividend Philadelphia Trac-               |                |  | Cards for Annual Meeting, . . . . . 5 90                                                         |           |
|                                   | tion Stock @ 2%, . . . . . 20 00            |                |  | Francis E. Wessels, stenographer, . . . . . 18 75                                                |           |
|                                   |                                             | \$3683 50      |  | Advertising Ann'l Meeting, 18 55                                                                 |           |
|                                   |                                             |                |  | Dr. A. Lettingwell (trav. exp.) 17 00                                                            |           |
| 1900, Jan. 1.                     | Balance on hand, . . . . . \$1434 91        |                |  | Expenses trip to Washington, . . . . . 175 20                                                    |           |
|                                   |                                             |                |  | Postage and petty expenses, through the Secretary, . . . . . 5 00                                |           |
|                                   |                                             |                |  | Wm. F. Fell & Co., printing, . . . . . 60 00                                                     |           |
|                                   |                                             |                |  | For Annual Report, . . . . . 72 13                                                               |           |
|                                   |                                             |                |  | Dr. Amanda Hale, per order of Board, \$25 per month, beginning February 1, 1899, . . . . . 75 26 |           |
|                                   |                                             |                |  | Salary of Assistant Secretary, . . . . . 275 00                                                  |           |
|                                   |                                             |                |  | Henry Romeike, . . . . . 100 00                                                                  |           |
|                                   |                                             |                |  | Subscription to "Journal of Experimental Medicine," . . . . . 90                                 |           |
|                                   |                                             |                |  | On account of the "Journal of Zoöphily," . . . . . 5 00                                          |           |
|                                   |                                             |                |  | Subscription to "Life," . . . . . 78 50                                                          |           |
|                                   |                                             |                |  | Eickhoff & Kraemer, binding "Journal of Zoöphily," . . . . . 5 00                                |           |
|                                   |                                             |                |  | Appropriation to Mrs. Emory (for pamphlets), . . . . . 2 00                                      |           |
|                                   |                                             |                |  | Purchase ten shares Philadelphia Trac-tion Company stock, . . . . . 10 00                        |           |
|                                   |                                             |                |  |                                                                                                  | 980 00    |
| Examined and found to be correct. |                                             |                |  |                                                                                                  |           |
| EMMA BIDDLE,                      |                                             |                |  |                                                                                                  | \$2248 59 |
| MARY B. RANDALL,                  |                                             |                |  |                                                                                                  | 1434 91   |
| February 8, 1900.                 |                                             |                |  |                                                                                                  | \$3683 50 |

SAMUEL H. THOMAS, *Treasurer*.

CHARLOTTE W. RITCHIE, Treasurer, in account with  
JOURNAL OF ZOÖPHILY.

|                                         |                                       |                 |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1899.                                   | DR.                                   |                 |
| Jan. 1.                                 | To Balance, . . . . .                 | \$93 78         |
|                                         | Subscriptions, . . . . .              | 79 29           |
|                                         | Advertisements, . . . . .             | 114 00          |
|                                         | Anti-Vivisection Society, . . . . .   | 78 50           |
|                                         | Women's Penna. S. P. C. A., . . . . . | 137 00          |
|                                         |                                       | <u>\$502 57</u> |
| 1899.                                   | CR.                                   |                 |
| By Twelve Numbers of Journal, . . . . . |                                       | \$475 20        |
| Balance, . . . . .                      |                                       | 27 37           |
|                                         |                                       | <u>\$502 57</u> |
| January 1, 1900.                        |                                       |                 |

# BY-LAWS

OF THE

## AMERICAN ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY.

Formed in 1883. Some amendments were made in subsequent years.

### ARTICLE I.—*Members.*

Members shall be of four classes,—life, annual, honorary, and non-resident.

Annual members shall be those who contribute to the society the sum of two dollars or more per annum.

Life members shall consist of those who contribute to the society the sum of fifty dollars or more at any one time.

Honorary members shall consist of those who are elected to that position by the Executive Board, and they shall not be required to pay any membership fee, and they will have no voice in the elections of the society. (Amendment of July 1, 1884.)

Non-resident members shall be those who reside more than thirty miles from Philadelphia, and shall contribute to the society the sum of one dollar per annum. (Amendment of June, 1892.)

### ARTICLE II.—*Officers.*

The officers of this society shall be a President, twenty Vice-Presidents,—ten of whom shall be residents of the City of Philadelphia, and ten shall be residents of the State of Pennsylvania, but not of the City of Philadelphia,—a Secretary and a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, an Executive Committee of twenty members, and the Counsel, all of whom together shall constitute the Board of Managers.

### ARTICLE III.—*Meetings.*

The regular annual meeting of the society shall be held during the month of January, in each and every year hereafter. Special meetings of the society or Board of Managers may be called at any time by the President, and shall be so called upon the written request of five members; provided, however, that at least three days' written notice be given to all members by the Secretary.

### ARTICLE IV.—*Elections.*

Elections for officers and managers shall take place at the annual meetings of the society, and shall be by ballot.

### ARTICLE V.—*Quorum.*

Five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business at all meetings of the society and Board of Managers, except at

the annual meeting, when the members present, without regard to numbers, shall be empowered to act.

#### ARTICLE VI.—*President.*

It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all the meetings of the society and of the Board of Managers; at every election before the polls are opened to appoint two tellers of election; under the direction of the Board of Managers, to take general charge of the affairs of the society, and to perform all duties usually devolving upon such an officer.

#### ARTICLE VII.—*Vice-Presidents.*

It shall be the duty of the Vice-Presidents to perform, in the absence of the President, all the duties devolving upon him, in the order of their election.

#### ARTICLE VIII.—*Secretary.*

It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a record of all the proceedings of the meetings of the society and of the Board of Managers, in a book to be kept for that purpose; to notify members of the Board of Managers of the meetings of the Board; to draw all orders on the Treasurer for the payment of all bills audited by the Board of Managers; to sign all certificates of membership; to officially sign and affix the corporate seal of the society to all instruments or documents authorized by the society or Board of Managers; to have charge of the corporate seal, charter, by-laws, records, and general archives; to give immediate notice to the several officers and committees of the society of all votes, orders, resolutions, and proceedings of the society affecting them or appertaining to their respective duties; and make a journal report of the work and standing of the society at each annual meeting thereof, or as often as may be required by the Board of Managers.

#### ARTICLE IX.—*Corresponding Secretary.*

It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to conduct the general correspondence of the society; to keep, in suitable books to be provided for that purpose, true copies of all letters written by him or her on behalf of the society; to preserve on proper files all letters received by him or her on the same account; and at each stated meeting of the society or the Board of Managers to report the correspondence and read the same, or such parts thereof as may be required; and to give due notice of the time and place of the annual meetings of the society.

#### ARTICLE X.—*Treasurer.*

The Treasurer shall receive the funds of the society, keep an account of the same, make such investments as the Finance Committee may direct, pay all orders on the Treasurer properly drawn, and present at each annual meeting and at such other times as the Board of Managers may require a report of the financial condition of the society. The Finance Committee shall consist of the President and

Treasurer *ex officio*, and of three members elected by the society at the annual meeting, by ballot. Upon failure so to elect at any annual meeting, the Finance Committee for the time being shall hold over until their successors are elected. It shall be the duty of the Finance Committee to make a report to the Board of Managers of the condition of the investments of the Society, at the stated meetings in February, May, October, and December, and at such other times as the Board of Managers may require. [Amended.]

ARTICLE XI.—*Board of Managers.*

The regular meetings of the Board of Managers shall be held on the last Saturday of every month (except the months of July, August, and September), at such time and place as the Board may direct.

ARTICLE XII.—*Counsel.*

It shall be the duty of Counsel to act as the legal advisers of the society and its officers; to have charge of all legal proceedings instituted by or against it, or in which the society may be interested.

ARTICLE XIII.—*Order of Business.*

1. Reading of Minutes.
2. Communications, written and verbal.
3. Reports of Committees.
4. Report of Secretary.
5. Report of Treasurer.
6. Nomination and election of Officers and Managers.
7. Unfinished business.
8. New business.

ARTICLE XIV.—*Amendment of By-Laws.*

These By-Laws may be amended at any meeting by a two-thirds vote of the members present; provided, that notice of such proposed amendment shall have been offered in writing at a previous stated meeting of the Board, and communicated by the Recording Secretary to each member of the Board.









